

WEATHER.

Snow tonight and Friday; not so cold Friday; moderate north to east winds.
FULL REPORT ON PAGE SEVENTEEN

No. 19,496.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1914—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT.

DECLARES BORLAND AN EMBROIDERED UNJUST

Evan H. Tucker Attacks Pending Provision of District Bill Before Committee.

NEW EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL ADVOCATED

Other Matters, Such as Paving and Funds for Emergency Hospital, Also Urged.

The so-called Borland amendment to the District bill came in for strong criticism during the hearings before the subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee in charge of the District bill today. Evan H. Tucker, president of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, attacked the provision of the pending bill as unjust and an imposition on property holders. It provides that the full cost of paving streets less than forty feet in width is to be paid by owners of adjoining property.

Although the committee has not yet begun to draft the bill as it will be reported to the Senate, it has been learned upon good authority that it proposes to eliminate the Borland amendment.

Mr. Tucker also took up with the committee the need of a new Eastern High School, and an appropriation for the work of improving the Anacostia flats. This was carried for in the Commissioners' estimates, but the House took it out of the bill. He advocated, too, an appropriation for a new Eastern High School, provided Congress should determine not to split up the present appropriation for the Eastern High School as suggested by Senator Lodge, and an appropriation for a new grade school in northeast Washington. He asked the committee to place an item in the bill for a public convenience station at 15th and H streets northeast. Dr. Percival Hall, president of Gallaudet College, joined with Mr. Tucker in a request that provision be made in the bill for Patterson Park, as recommended by the District Commissioners, but cut out by the House.

For New Eastern High School.

W. S. Small, principal of the Eastern High School, appeared in the interests of an appropriation of \$100,000 for a site for a new Eastern High School. Recommendation for such an appropriation was made by the District Commissioners, but the House eliminated it from the bill.

Mr. Anshutz, Hopkins, representing the National Civic Federation, asked to have included in the bill an appropriation to aid in carrying on the work of the National Civic Federation, and this is pending before the committee.

Several Ask Street Improvements.

Representatives of various citizens' associations asked the committee to provide for street improvements in their sections of the city. Marvin McLean, president of the Brookland Citizens' Association, and Lee R. Wilson, chairman of the committee on the improvement of the city, asked for such improvements, and E. J. Newcomb and E. McKay of the Public Improvement Association of the city, also asked for such improvements as recommended in the Commissioners' estimates.

Yesterday afternoon the committee heard Miss Namie Randolph Helt, president of the Southern Relief Society, who requested an appropriation to aid the society in its care of aged and dependent Confederate veterans and their families in this city.

Representatives of the board of charities appeared before the committee and asked that the estimates of the District Commissioners be placed in the bill.

ARSONETTES BURN LIBRARY.

Destroy Carnegie Institution Near Birmingham, England.

BIRMINGHAM, England, February 12.—The Carnegie Library at Northfield, Worcestershire, six miles south of Birmingham, was today destroyed by fire set by an arson squad of suffragettes. The books were burned, and only the shell of the building was left standing. Papers were found strewn around the place bearing the words, "To start your new library, give women the vote."

BRITISH FIRM IN REFUSAL.

Determined Not to Participate in San Francisco Exposition.

LONDON, February 12.—Premier Asquith today again refused British participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. When asked in the house of commons by Waldorf Astor to reconsider the matter, Mr. Asquith said:

"The British government recently reconsidered the question of participation in the exposition at San Francisco, but regrets that it does not feel able to modify its previous decision."

RETAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

Esmeraldas, Ecuador, Bombarded by Federal Gunboats.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, February 12.—Esmeraldas, capital of the province of Esmeraldas, in the hands of the revolutionists since December, was captured Tuesday by government gunboats and heavy artillery, and according to the latest advices, was recaptured by the government forces.

The bombardment began late in the afternoon, the attacking federals numbering 2,000 men. The small gunboats opened fire on the city simultaneously with the field artillery. Shells set fire to the town and at one time it was in danger of being totally destroyed.

The city was subjected to heavy fire and considerable fear is felt for the safety of foreign residents and other non-combatants.

Kaiser Bars 'Toothbrush Moustache.'

BERLIN, February 12.—The wearing of the "toothbrush moustache" was forbidden to the soldiers of Emperor William's bodyguard regiment by an order issued today. The reason given was that it was non-German.

SAYS AN BLAMED BY CHIEF WAGNER

Says Deputy Chief Failed to Report Presence of Men in Burning Building.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HEAD FIRST WITNESS AT TRIAL

Tells of Arrival on Scene of Fire and Ten Cent Store Conflagration.

That no report was made to him of the fact that firemen had been ordered into the American Five and Ten Cent Store building while the structure was ablaze, December 24 last, and that Deputy Chief Sullivan was at fault in failing to make such report, was the substance of testimony given today by Fire Chief Frank J. Wagner, at the opening of the trial of the deputy chief on charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty, preferred by the District Commissioners.

Two hundred persons heard the testimony of the fire department head, who was the only witness at the morning session. The trial was resumed at 2 o'clock with the fire chief still on the stand.

Trial Board Satisfactory.

It was shortly before 10 o'clock when the trial board consisting of Carl M. McKee, assistant engineer commissioner, chairman, Joseph C. Sheehy, chairman of the excise board, and Charles F. Nesbit, superintendent of insurance, filed into the courtroom.

A few minutes later Deputy Chief Sullivan and his attorneys appeared. The latter included Charles W. Darr, Julius I. Reiser, L. W. O'Connell, A. A. Alexander and J. J. Keenan.

Corporation Counsel Conrad H. Syme, appearing for the district, asked Mr. Darr if the trial board, as constituted by the commissioners, was satisfactory to the counsel for the deputy chief, and was informed that it was.

Witnesses Are Excluded.

Brief formalities marked the opening of the trial. The counsel for the deputy chief, after excluding all witnesses from the courtroom, reading by Corporation Counsel Syme of the charges and specifications preferred by the Commissioner against Deputy Chief Sullivan and the entering of a demurrer to the same by Attorney Charles W. Darr.

It was contended in the demurrer that the charges and specifications were contradictory and did not allege facts. Mr. Darr said that counsel for Sullivan was willing temporarily to recognize the demurrer as correct, and that he was understanding that it could be renewed at the end of the trial. Chairman McKee overruled the demurrer.

Fire Chief Frank J. Wagner was the first witness. In response to questions by Corporation Counsel Syme, he stated he had been in the fire department for five years and had risen from the position of driver to that of chief of the department.

The early part of the examination of Chief Wagner consisted of questions designed to bring out the rules and regulations of the fire department, and the number of officers at the time of a fire. Chief Wagner said that the first captain to arrive at the scene of the fire was Captain Sullivan, who was in command until a battalion chief arrived.

"If a captain does not report to the battalion chief, and a battalion chief does not report to the deputy chief, what does that indicate?" asked Corporation Counsel Syme.

"Everything is all right," was the answer.

As it was a matter of discretion as to whether an inferior officer should report to a higher officer, the question was asked.

Duty to Report, He Says.

The witness answered that it was not a matter of discretion, but that a report should be made at once.

Mr. Syme then asked the witness who was in command at the 7th street fire when he arrived there, and the answer was that Deputy Chief Sullivan was in command.

When questioned as to whether Sullivan had mentioned to him the fact that he had ordered firemen into the burning building, Chief Wagner replied in the negative.

"The only statement Sullivan made to me was, 'I struck a second fire.'"

"My answer was, 'Yes, I have come on that.'"

Chief Wagner was questioned closely as to his movements at the fire. He said that he arrived at the scene of the conflagration by fire engine in a moment the building was doomed.

After leaving Sullivan, Chief Wagner testified he went to the rear of the building and at once realized that unless there was quick action the fire would spread to the store of S. J. Jones & Co., and going back to the front he met Sullivan a second time, he said, and the deputy chief informed him he had turned in a third alarm Sullivan accompanied him to the rear of the building several times, he stated, but made no reference to the fact there were men in the building.

"What was your opinion of the danger of the upper floors collapsing?" the chief was asked.

"I knew if the building burned much longer at the rate it was going it would soon give way somewhere," was the answer.

Discovered Hose Line.

Chief Wagner testified that some time after the crash had occurred he stumbled over the hose of No. 6 engine company and immediately realized there must be men at the nozzle end of the line immersed under the debris of the fallen walls.

At this point certain this was the first information you had direct, he testified, that this line of pulsating life led into the building," the witness was asked.

"Absolutely the first."

A series of questions then followed designed to bring out the witness' opinion as to who was at fault in not reporting to him the presence of the firemen in the burning structure.

Mr. Syme asked the witness whose duty it was to inform him that the men were in the building. The chief replied that it was the duty of Deputy Chief Sullivan, who ordered them there, or any others who knew of their presence in the burning structure.

"Did no one have a positive duty to report their presence to you?" the chief was asked.

"Of course Sullivan would have reported to me," he replied.

That he saw no conditions which would have caused him to believe that the men were in the building was the testimony of the chief engineer. He declared that while he did not know what the conditions were before his arrival at the fire, the flames had made such head-

(Continued on Second Page.)

BELIEVES TRUSTS ARE INEFFICIENT

Redfield Discusses Industrial Conditions Before U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

CORPORATIONS NOT BUILT UPON ECONOMIC LINES

Cabinet Officer Springs Surprise by Remarks—Business Men Differ on Proposed Laws.

Men of national prominence expressed sharply divergent views on the administration anti-trust legislation program today at the second and principal session of the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the ballroom of the New Willard Hotel.

Leaders in business, in education and in public life gathered to hear the addresses, which were prepared as replies to the expressed hope of President Wilson that the business interests of the country would give voice to their needs and ideals in relation to the proposed anti-trust legislation now before Congress.

To no one more than Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and the delegates and others attending the convention, taken with deeper interest, because of the fact that he was a manufacturer before he became a cabinet member, and therefore in sympathy with the viewpoint of many of the prominent business men of the United States who were present to hear him.

Redfield Springs Surprise.

Mr. Redfield, however, sprang a surprise on many of his hearers when he declared that he does not believe the "trust" form of organization is industrially efficient. In a speech pointed out with epigram he said that the business world has not known and has not been able to know the things which are forbidden by law, and, because of a change of sentiment, it has not known the things which are forbidden as well by the morals of today.

"It would be perfectly easy for me to go over a long list of trusts," Mr. Redfield said, "which were gigantic organizations which have ceased to exist because they could not bear the weight of the burden of the day. It would be still easier to cite a long list of non-dividend-paying concerns, and I think the fact has never been published that the number of gigantically large corporations known as trusts, which are still doing business, is conspicuously small, perhaps but one-quarter in number of those that have ceased to exist."

"Trust" Outworn Phrase.

"I know many factory managers of standing who will tell you that the 'trust' is an outworn phrase of our industrial activity. No expert production engineer of today will tell you that the way to get low cost production is to combine a number of factories into one. I know of independent organizations which have been in the fire department for years, and the smaller independent companies are paying a larger percentage of return on their capital. These statements are so true that I doubt if finance could be had in the United States today for the price of the kind that was established by the combination of trusts."

Mr. Redfield said that one of his friends had once told him he had "a keen sense of the obvious." Notwithstanding this, he said, he wanted to call attention to the fact that great manufacturing trusts have not succeeded in eliminating independent manufacturers in any line in this country. "Many of these great corporations," he said, "have not been founded on true economic lines, and the reason for this is that there is a law, which operates inexorably, under which production cannot be increased without increased cost."

Mr. Redfield dealt solely with what he believes the industrial inefficiency of the trusts, and he also said threats had been made to his wife.

One Man Has Five Notes.

In another case a man exhibited five notes in three different companies, all of which, Mr. Stephens said, showed that excessive interest was being charged.

He said he expects to receive information of several hundred instances in which excessive interest has been charged. He also said it is not the intention to have people refuse to pay the loan money for the money they borrowed, but that where the interest charged is greater than that prescribed by law the borrower should be allowed to pay back only the face value of the note. All of those who gave Mr. Stephens information today, he said, declared they were willing to repay the borrowed money.

The assistant corporation counsel said that already about forty cases have been prepared for prosecution and that he intends to take issue and extend to the courts the matter of excessive interest.

Attorney General McReynolds Starts Condemnation Proceedings.

Attorney General McReynolds instituted today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia proceedings to condemn property needed for an addition to Zoological Park. Assisting the chief law officer of the government are United States Attorney Wilson and Assistant United States Attorney Huidkoper.

The condemnation is brought at the request of Secretary McAdoo, who was authorized by the sundry civil act to expend \$100,000 in the acquisition of the land lying west of the present western boundary of the Zoo and extending to Connecticut avenue from Cathedral avenue to Klinge road. About eleven acres are included in the property to be condemned.

Citations will be served on the owners of the property to appear in court March 11.

Southern Denies Story of Breach.

PORTLAND, Ore., February 12.—E. H. Southern issued a statement here today denying the publication of reports that there had been a breach between him and his wife, Julia Marlowe, who is now in New York. There was not the slightest foundation for such rumors, he said. Mrs. Southern having abandoned their four children and returned to New York solely because of ill health. In justice to his company and to theater managers, Mr. Southern explained he was concluding his season alone.

Necessary to Progress.

"Present conditions about which there is so much complaint were brought about, not by the capitalists or capitalists."

(Continued on Thirteenth Page.)



DISTRICT OFFICIAL GETS 'LOAN SHARK' EVIDENCE

Victims of High Interest Rates Turn Notes Over to Corporation Counsel.

Following the announcement that the corporation counsel desired information regarding loan companies which have charged a higher rate of interest than is allowed by law, fifteen persons called at the District building before noon today and exhibited notes to Assistant Corporation Counsel Francis H. Stephens.

"I have the records of these fifteen notes, and have received numerous calls over the telephone," said Mr. Stephens. "The rates of interest represented on the notes vary from 25 to 100 per cent."

Mr. Stephens said that one man who had called to see him today, declared that he had been charged excessive rates of interest, and that he had lost his position because of the "loan sharks." This man informed Mr. Stephens that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest, and that he had been charged 100 per cent interest.

PRESIDENT IN BED PART OF THE DAY

Wilson Suffers From Slight Cold, and Precautions Are Taken.

President Wilson is resting in his room today, in bed a good part of the time, suffering from a slight cold in the throat. At the direction of Dr. Cary Grayson, his physician, all the President's engagements for the day were canceled, except the visit of Gov. and Mrs. Fielder at luncheon. Gov. Fielder will see the President during the day, but the physical plan has insisted that the President remain in his room, and the distinguished New Jersey guests will be entertained by Mrs. Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

The expectation today was that the President would be able to go on with his work tomorrow and that tomorrow night he would be in condition to receive and entertain the 900 New Jersey democrats and their wives who have been invited to a special reception in their honor by the President and Mrs. Wilson.

Among the engagements canceled for today was a reception to 100 Boy Scouts of America, and delegates to the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a dinner engagement for tonight with Postmaster General Burleson.

Cold But a Slight One.

Secretary Tamm said the President's cold was a slight one, but that he had been working very hard since he returned from Pass Christian and those close to him saw no reason why he should not take the usual precautions in case of a cold and guard against its head.

Intimations today were that the cold had been acquired Tuesday night at the reception to congressmen and others. The crowd was a large one and the rooms quite close, except when windows were raised. The indiscriminate raising of windows to let in fresh air caused a draft, which reached the President while he was working.

Ever since the President's first cold there have been many alarming rumors about his physical condition, but those close to him pronounce all of these without foundation.

It is asserted, though, that the President is quite susceptible to colds, and for that reason it is always deemed best to give him every opportunity fully to recover and conserve his strength when he gets one.

A case of grip, such as the President went through prior to Christmas, is declared by physicians frequently to leave the patient in a run-down condition, from which it is exceedingly difficult fully to recover for a number of months, even among those of strong constitution. Dr. Grayson, it was said today, is like other physicians in his conclusion that grip is the most deceptive of diseases and is so treacherous that few chances can safely be taken with it.

Secretary Tamm said from a mild case of grip a few days ago, but his robust constitution enabled him to continue with his duties.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

TO TOUR BRITISH EMPIRE.

Preliminary Plans Made for Trip by Prince of Wales.

LONDON, February 12.—Preliminary plans have been drafted for the tour of the British empire to be made by the Prince of Wales in 1915. The trip is to include a visit to the United States on the return journey. It is possible that Prince Albert, the second son of King George, may accompany the Prince of Wales.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

As at present, arranged, the prince will go first to Australasia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States. His visit to India has been reserved for a later date.

<